CONFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

CCD/419
16 April 1974
Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 APRIL 1974 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE CO-CHAIRMEN OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE RESOLUTIONS ON DISARMAMENT ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION

.... I have the honour to transmit herewith the following resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, which entrust specific responsibilities to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament:

A/RES/3077 (XXVIII) - "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons"

A/RES/3078 A (XXVIII) - "Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests"

A/RES/3078 B (XXVIII) - "Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests"

I would draw attention, in particular, to the following specific provisions contained in these resolutions.

In resolution 3077 (XXVIII), operative paragraph 3 requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations, as a matter of high priority, on the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare, with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons, for their elimination from the arsenal of all States and for the complete realization of the objective as set forth in the resolution; and operative paragraph 7 requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

In resolution 3078 A (XXVIII), operative paragraph 2 reiterates the conviction of the General Assembly that, whatever may be the differences on the question of verification, there is no valid reason for delaying the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban of the nature contemplated as long as ten years ago in the preamble to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere,

GE.74-64176
74-13888

in Outer Space and under Water; and operative paragraph 3 urges once more the Governments of nuclear-weapon States to bring to a halt without delay all nuclear weapon tests either through a permanent agreement or through unilateral or agreed moratoria.

In resolution 3078 B (XXVIII), operative paragraph 5 vigorously urges the States members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, especially those which are nuclear-weapon States and parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, immediately to start negotiations for elaborating a treaty designed to achieve the objective of a comprehensive test ban; and operative paragraph 6 requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue, as a matter of highest priority, its deliberations on this treaty, taking into full account the suggestions already made in the Committee, as well as the views expressed at the current session of the General Assembly and at previous sessions, and to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session a special report on its deliberations on this vitally important matter, including the areas of agreement on the achievement of a draft treaty.

The General Assembly, in resolution 3077 (XXVIII), operative paragraph 6, also requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents of the First Committee relating to questions connected with the problem of chemical weapons and chemical methods of warfare. The relevant documents and records are the following: A/9141; A/C.1/L.653; A/C.1/L.653/Rev.1; A/C.1/PV.1934, 1935, 1938, 1940 - 1954, 1968, 1970; A/9363; and A/PV.2192.

In connexion with resolutions 3078 A and B (XXVIII), the relevant documents and records are the following: A/9141; A/9208; A/9081; A/9084; A/9086; A/9093; A/9107; A/9109; A/9110; A/9117; A/9166; A/C.1/1031; A/C.1/1036; A/C.1/1039; A/C.1/L.651; A/C.1/L.652; A/C.1/L.652/Rev.1; A/C.1/PV. 1934, 1935, 1938 1940 - 1953, 1956, 1960; A/9364; and A/PV.2192.

All these documents and records were distributed during the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly to all Members of the United Nations including all the Members of the Conference.

.... I also have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of the Members of the Conference, the following resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, at its twenty-eighth session, which deal with disarmament matters:

A/RES/3075 (XXVIII) - "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security"

A/RES/3076 (XXVIII) - "Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use"

A/RES/3079 (XXVIII) - "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2935 (XXVII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)"

A/RES/3080 (XXVIII) - "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace"

A/RES/3093 A (XXVIII) - "Reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries"

A/RES/3093 B (XXVIII) - "Reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries"

A/RES/3183 (XXVIII) - "World Disarmament Conference"

A/RES/3184 A (XXVIII) - "General and complete disarmament"

A/RES/3184 B (XXVIII) - "General and complete disarmament"

A/RES/3184 C (XXVIII) - "General and complete disarmament"

I also wish to refer to General Assembly resolutions 3056 (XXVIII), 3102 (XXVIII) and 3185 (XXVIII), which are related to disarmament matters.

In resolution 3056 (XXVIII) on the "Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency", operative paragraph 5, the General Assembly commended the International Atomic Energy Agency for the progress it has made in meeting its safeguards responsibilities and in negotiating agreements for the application

of safeguards with non-nuclear-weapon States, in particular the agreements arrived at with the European Atomic Energy Community and the non-nuclear-weapon States of that organization.

In resolution 3102 (XXVIII) on "Respect for human rights in armed conflicts", operative paragraph 7, the Secretary-General was requested to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session on relevant developments concerning human rights in armed conflicts, in particular on the proceedings and results of the 1974 session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts.

In resolution 3185 (XXVIII) on "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", operative paragraph 6, the General Assembly appealed to all militarily significant States to exert efforts in order to extend the political détente so far achieved to military détente, to stop the arms race as well as to take practical steps to reduce armament, with a view to making available additional resources for economic and social development, particularly to the developing countries.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/3075 (XXVIII)
26 December 1973

Twenty-eighth session
Agenda item 29

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

/on the report of the First Committee (A/9359)/

3075 (XXVIII). Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions 2667 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 and 2831 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971,

Taking note of the report of the Group of Experts on the Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament entitled Disarmament and Development, 1/

Noting that, despite the repeated calls by the General Assembly for the adoption of effective measures to put an end to the arms race, military expenditures, especially in the nuclear field, have continued to increase at an alarming speed,

Deeply concerned about the ever spiralling arms race, especially of nuclear armaments, and the heavy burden which it constitutes for all peoples,

Endorsing the conclusion of the report of the Secretary-General entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures that a substantial reduction in the military expenditures of all countries, particularly of those whose military expenditures are highest, should be brought about as soon as possible, 2/

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.IX.1.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.72.IX.16, para. 120.

Considering that persistent action is necessary in order to halt and reduce the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, including continuous efforts towards reducing military budgets, starting with the heavily armed countries,

Considering also that the United Nations should play an effective role in the negotiations on the halting of the arms race and the reduction of military expenditures,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the measures he has taken to reproduce and publicize the report entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2831 (XXVI);

2. Expresses its conviction that the report of the Secretary-General will contribute to a better understanding by Governments and public opinion of the gravity of the dangers which the continued acceleration of the arms race, especially the accumulation of nuclear-weapon stockpiles, constitutes for world peace and security and for the economic and social development of all countries;

3. Considers that the constant awareness and the continuing review of the effects of the arms race and of military expenditures, especially in the nuclear field, could facilitate future negotiations on disarmament;

4. Calls upon all States to make renewed efforts aimed at adopting effective measures for the cessation of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, including the reduction of military budgets, particularly of the heavily armed countries, with a view to achieving progress towards general disarmament;

5. Requests the organs concerned with disarmament issues to place among their high preoccupations the problems related to the cessation of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, including the identification of the most appropriate ways and means of approaching matters regarding the reduction of military budgets;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue the study of the consequences of the arms race, paying special attention to its effects on the economic and social development of nations as well as on world peace and security, in order to enable him to submit, upon request by the General Assembly, an up-to-date report on that matter, on the basis of the information released by Governments;

7. Invites all Governments to extend their full co-operation to the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of the above request;

8. Reiterates its decision to maintain under constant review the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security" and decides to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session.

2192nd plenary meeting
6 December 1973

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/3076 (XXVIII)
26 December 1973

Twenty-eighth session
Agenda item 34

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

/on the report of the First Committee (A/9362)/

3076 (XXVIII). Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in resolution 2932 A (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, it commended the report of the Secretary-General entitled Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use 1/ to the attention of all Governments and peoples and requested the Secretary-General to circulate the report to the Governments of Member States for their comments,

Taking note of the comments submitted by Governments 2/ and of the widespread wish that intergovernmental action should be taken with a view to reaching agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of these weapons,

Emphasizing the need to consider new rules designed to afford better protection of civilians and civilian objects during armed conflicts,

Convinced that the widespread use of many weapons and the emergence of new methods of warfare that may cause unnecessary suffering or are indiscriminate call urgently for efforts by Governments to seek, through possible legal means, the prohibition or restriction of the use of such weapons and of indiscriminate and cruel methods of warfare and, if possible, through measures of disarmament, the elimination of specific weapons that are especially cruel or indiscriminate,

Conscious of the difficulties involved in these tasks and the need for factual bases for discussion,

---

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.I.3.

2/ A/9207 and Corr.1.

Considering, as one such basis, in addition to the report of the Secretary-General, 1/ the extensive factual report elaborated by an international group of experts under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross entitled Weapons That May Cause Unnecessary Suffering or Have Indiscriminate Effects, 3/ covering, inter alia, high-velocity projectiles, blast and fragmentation weapons, time-delay weapons and incendiary weapons, and endorsing the conclusions of the report that intergovernmental review and action regarding weapons of these kinds is called for,

Considering that prohibitions or restrictions of the use of such weapons should be examined without delay and that positive results in this regard are likely to facilitate substantive disarmament negotiations with a view to the elimination of production, stockpiling and proliferation of the weapons in question, which should be the ultimate objective,

Aware that the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts will be convened at Geneva on the invitation of the Swiss Federal Council, with a first session envisaged to be held from 20 February to 29 March 1974,

Welcoming as a basis for discussion at that conference the proposals elaborated by the International Committee of the Red Cross and aiming, inter alia, at a reaffirmation of the fundamental general principles of international law prohibiting the use of weapons which are likely to cause unnecessary suffering and means and methods of warfare which have indiscriminate effects,

Considering that the efficacy of these general principles could be further enhanced if rules were elaborated and generally accepted prohibiting or restricting the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons which may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects,

Taking note of the invitation issued by the twenty-second International Conference of the Red Cross to the International Committee of the Red Cross to call, in 1974, a conference of government experts to study in depth the question of the prohibition or restriction of the use of conventional weapons which may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects and to transmit a report on the work of the conference to all Governments participating in the Diplomatic Conference with a view to assisting them in their further deliberations,

1. Invites the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to consider - without prejudice to its examination of the draft protocols submitted to it by the International Committee of the Red Cross - the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons which may be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects, and to seek agreement on rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons;

3/ Geneva, 1973.

2. Requests the Secretary-General, who has been invited to attend the Diplomatic Conference as an observer, to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session on aspects of the work of the Conference relevant to the present resolution.

2192nd plenary meeting
6 December 1973

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/3077 (XXVIII)
26 December 1973

Twenty-eighth session
Agenda item 35

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/9363)]

3077 (XXVIII). Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2827 A (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 and 2933 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972,

Expressing its determination to act with a view to achieving effective progress towards general and complete disarmament, including the prohibition and elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction such as those using chemical or bacteriological (biological) agents,

Mindful of the increasing concern of the international community over developments in the field of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons,

Considering that chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare have always been viewed with horror and been justly condemned by the international community,

Recalling that the General Assembly has repeatedly condemned all actions that are contrary to the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, 1/

Reaffirming the need for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of that Protocol,

---

1/ League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV, No. 2138, p. 65.

Noting that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction 2/ has already been signed by a large number of States,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, 3/

Noting that a draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction, a ten-nation working paper dated 26 April 1973, a working paper dated 21 August 1973 on the main points of an international agreement and other working papers, proposals and suggestions have been submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

Convinced that an early agreement on the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction would improve the prospects for international peace and security,

1. Reaffirms the recognized objective of effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and of their elimination from the arsenals of all States;

2. Urges Governments to work towards the complete realization of the objective as set forth in the present resolution;

3. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations, as a matter of high priority, on the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare, with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons, for their elimination from the arsenals of all States and for the complete realization of the objective as set forth in the present resolution;

4. Reaffirms its hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction;

5. Invites all States that have not yet done so to accede to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare of 17 June 1925 and/or to ratify this Protocol, and calls anew for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives contained therein;

2/ See General Assembly resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

3/ A/9141-DC/236.

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents of the First Committee relating to questions connected with the problem of chemical weapons and chemical methods of warfare;

7. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

2192nd plenary meeting
6 December 1973

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/3078 (XXVIII)
26 December 1973

Twenty-eighth session
Agenda item 36

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/9364)]

3078 (XXVIII). Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests

A

The General Assembly,

Stressing its deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of nuclear weapon tests for the acceleration of the arms race and for the health of present and future generations of mankind,

Bearing in mind that in 1975 a conference of the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 1/ shall be held, one of whose principal aims will be assuring that the purposes set forth in its preamble, among which there is the achievement of the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, are being realized,

Recalling its resolutions 914 (X) of 16 December 1955, 1148 (XII) of 14 November 1957, 1252 (XIII) of 4 November 1958, 1379 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, 1402 (XIV) of 21 November 1959, 1577 (XV) of 20 December 1960, 1578 (XV) of 20 December 1960, 1632 (XVI) of 27 October 1961, 1648 (XVI) of 6 November 1961, 1649 (XVI) of 8 November 1961, 1762 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2032 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 2163 (XXI) of 5 December 1966, 2343 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2455 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2604 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2663 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2828 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 and 2934 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972,

1. Condemns once again with the utmost vigour all nuclear weapon tests;

1/ See General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

2. Reiterates its conviction that, whatever may be the differences on the question of verification, there is no valid reason for delaying the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban of the nature contemplated as long as ten years ago in the preamble to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water; 2/

3. Urges once more the Governments of nuclear-weapon States to bring to a halt without delay all nuclear weapon tests either through a permanent agreement or through unilateral or agreed moratoria.

2192nd plenary meeting
6 December 1973

B

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the urgent need for the cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear weapon tests, to contribute to a deceleration of the nuclear arms race, to the promotion of arms control and disarmament measures, and to a reduction of world tension,

Having considered the report submitted on 7 September 1973 by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, 3/ in particular the section thereof concerned with achieving a comprehensive nuclear weapon test ban,

Reaffirming its earlier resolutions on this subject, particularly resolution 2934 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972,

Noting that 5 August 1973 was the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,

Noting with regret that some States have not yet adhered to that Treaty,

Gravely disturbed at the fact that, ten years after the signature of that Treaty, wherein the parties seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, and despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly, nuclear weapon testing continues at an active pace,

Deeply concerned that, notwithstanding the opposition of the vast majority of States as expressed in that Treaty and in the resolutions of the General Assembly and other world bodies, nuclear weapon tests continue to take place in the atmosphere, despite the danger of radio-active contamination,

---

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.

3/ A/9141-DC/236.

Distressed that, despite their intent expressed in that Treaty, which was reiterated in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 4/ to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to carry out negotiations to this end, the nuclear-weapon States parties to these Treaties have not yet engaged in the active negotiation for a comprehensive nuclear test ban and that States parties to these Treaties continue to test nuclear weapons underground,

1. Emphasizes its deep concern at the continuance of nuclear weapon tests, both in the atmosphere and underground, and at the lack of progress towards a comprehensive test ban agreement;

2. Calls anew upon all nuclear-weapon States to seek, as a matter of urgency, the end of all nuclear weapon tests in all environments;

3. Insists that the nuclear-weapon States which have been carrying out nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere discontinue such tests forthwith;

4. Urges States which have not yet adhered to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to do so without further delay;

5. Vigorously urges the States members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, especially those which are nuclear-weapon States and parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, immediately to start negotiations for elaborating a treaty designed to achieve the objective of a comprehensive test ban;

6. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue, as a matter of highest priority, its deliberations on this treaty, taking into full account the suggestions already made in the Committee, as well as the views expressed at the current session of the General Assembly and at previous sessions, and to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session a special report on its deliberations on this vitally important matter, including the areas of agreement on the achievement of a draft treaty;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session an item entitled "Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban" in place of the item entitled "Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests" which appears on the agenda of the twenty-eighth session.

2192nd plenary meeting
6 December 1973

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/3079 (XXVIII)
19 December 1973

Twenty-eighth session
Agenda item 37

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/9365)]

3079 (XXVIII). Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2935 (XXVII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 2456 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2666 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2830 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 and 2935 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, in five of which there have been appeals to the nuclear-weapon States regarding the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

Reiterating its conviction that, for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone, the co-operation of the nuclear-weapon States is necessary and that such co-operation should take the form of commitments likewise undertaken in a formal international instrument which is legally binding, such as a treaty, convention or protocol,

1. Notes with satisfaction that Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), which entered into force for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America in 1969 and 1971, respectively, has been signed in 1973 by France and by the People's Republic of China and that the Governments of both countries have already decided to take the necessary measures for its ratification;

2. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), in conformity with the repeated appeals of the General Assembly;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3079 (XXVIII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)";

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the nuclear-weapon States and to inform the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session of any measure adopted by them in order to implement it.

2192nd plenary meeting
6 December 1973

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/3080 (XXVIII)
19 December 1973

Twenty-eighth session
Agenda item 38

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

/on the report of the First Committee (A/9366)/

3080 (XXVIII). Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace",

Reaffirming its conviction that action in furtherance of the objectives of the Declaration would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Noting the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, 1/ established by General Assembly resolution 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 to study the implications of the proposal, with special reference to the practical measures that may be taken in furtherance of the objectives of Assembly resolution 2832 (XXVI), having due regard to the security interests of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and the interests of any other State consistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made by the Ad Hoc Committee in fulfilling its mandate,

1. Urges all States to accept the principles and objectives contained in General Assembly resolution 2832 (XXVI), entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace", as a constructive contribution to the strengthening of regional and international security;

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/9029).

2. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to continue its work, to carry out consultations in accordance with its mandate and to report with recommendations to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session;

3. Urges all States, especially the major Powers, to extend their co-operation to the Ad Hoc Committee in the discharge of its functions;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee;

5. Decides that the Ad Hoc Committee shall be provided with summary records of its proceedings;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a factual statement of the great Powers' military presence in all its aspects, in the Indian Ocean, with special reference to their naval deployments, conceived in the context of great Power rivalry;

7. Recommends that the statement should be based on available material and prepared with the assistance of qualified experts and competent bodies selected b the Secretary-General;

8. Requests that the statement be transmitted to the Ad Hoc Committee at a early date, if possible by 31 March 1974;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth sessio an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace".

2192nd plenary meeti
6 December 19

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/3093 (XXVIII)
16 January 1974

Twenty-eighth session
Agenda item 102

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/L.701/Rev.1, A/L.715)]

3093 (XXVIII). Reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries

A

The General Assembly,

Noting with satisfaction that, as a result of efforts made on a bilateral and regional basis, there has clearly emerged a trend towards the strengthening of peace, the reduction of tension and the settlement of disputed issues by peaceful means,

Considering that all States should take effective steps aimed at eliminating the hotbeds of military conflict which continue to exist in various parts of the world,

Believing that political détente in the world should be supplemented by military détente,

Noting that a reduction in military spending, while helping to limit the arms race and to bring about further improvement in the international situation, would at the same time make it possible to utilize substantial resources for the needs of the peaceful development of all States, including the provision of assistance to developing countries,

1. Recommends that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the next financial year;

2. Appeals to the aforementioned States to allot 10 per cent of the funds released as a result of the reduction in military budgets for the provision of assistance to developing countries so as to permit the execution in those countries of the most urgent economic and social projects;

3. Expresses the desire that other States, particularly those with a major economic and military potential, should also take steps to reduce their military budgets and allot part of the funds thus released for the provision of assistance to developing countries;

4. Establishes a Special Committee on the Distribution of the Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets, for the provision of assistance to developing countries as an addition to the assistance that is already provided to them through the existing channels, consisting of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and also of three countries from each of the regional groups of Africa, Asia and Latin America and two countries from each of the regional groups of Eastern Europe and of Western Europe and other States, which will be appointed by the President of the General Assembly after consultations with those regional groups, and instructs the Special Committee to distribute the said funds on an equitable basis, having regard to the most urgent needs and requirements of the recipient countries and without discrimination of any kind, and to determine the amount of the funds to be allotted to the various countries and the schedule for provision of the funds;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to give the Special Committee all possible assistance in its work;

6. Requests the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

2194th plenary meeting
7 December 1973

B

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item "Reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries",

Convinced of the urgent necessity that the States permanent members of the Security Council agree to carry out the reduction of their military budgets, and of the desirability that the other States with a major economic and military potential act accordingly,

Convinced further that a part of the funds released by such a reduction should be set aside for increasing international assistance to developing countries,

Conscious that the United Nations has been unable to study this important question with the required depth and care,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him, a report on the reduction of the military budgets of the States permanent members of the Security Council, which should also cover other States with a major economic and military potential, and on the utilization of a part of the funds thus saved to provide international assistance to developing countries;

2. Calls upon all Governments to extend their full co-operation to the Secretary-General to ensure that the study is carried out in the most effective way;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the General Assembly in time to permit its consideration at the twenty-ninth session.

2194th plenary meeting
7 December 1973

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/3183 (XXVIII)
6 February 1974

Twenty-eighth session
Agenda item 32

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

/on the report of the First Committee (A/9360)/

3183 (XXVIII). World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the responsibility of the United Nations under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and for disarmament,

Convinced that all peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

Deeply convinced that substantial progress in the field of disarmament can be achieved only by ensuring adequate conditions of security for all States,

Convinced also that all States should contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

Believing it imperative that all States exert further efforts for the adoption of effective measures of disarmament and, more particularly, nuclear disarmament,

Believing also that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could promote the realization of such aims and that the co-operation of all nuclear Powers would considerably facilitate their attainment,

Recalling its resolution 2833 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971,

Recalling also its resolution 2930 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, by which it decided to establish a Special Committee on the World Disarmament Conference,

Bearing in mind the note by the Secretary-General of 17 October 1973 1/ and the statements made during the consideration by the First Committee of the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference",

Noting that, before any conclusion may be reached with regard to preparation for the convening of a world disarmament conference, it will be necessary to carry out considerable study of the relevant existing conditions,

1. Decides to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference to examine all the views and suggestions expressed by Governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference and related problems, including conditions for the realization of such a conference, and to submit, on the basis of consensus, a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session;

2. Decides further that the Ad Hoc Committee shall consist of the following forty non-nuclear-weapon Member States appointed by the President of the General Assembly after consultation with all regional groups: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia;

3. Invites the States possessing nuclear weapons to co-operate or maintain contact with the Ad Hoc Committee, it being understood that they will enjoy the same rights as the appointed members of the Committee;

4. Invites all States to communicate as soon as possible to the Secretary-General, for transmission to the Ad Hoc Committee, any views and suggestions they deem pertinent to submit for the purpose defined in paragraph 1 above;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee in its work, including the preparation of summary records;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference".

2205th plenary meeting
18 December 1973

1/ A/9228.

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/3184 (XXVIII)
11 February 1974

Twenty-eighth session
Agenda item 33

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/9361)]

3184 (XXVIII). General and complete disarmament

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, relating to the initiation of bilateral negotiations between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the limitation of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems,

Recalling further that the first phase of such negotiations resulted in the conclusion, on 26 May 1972, of three bilateral instruments on that matter, 1/

Reaffirming resolution 2932 B (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, whereby the General Assembly:

(a) Appealed to the above-mentioned Governments to make every effort to expedite the conclusion of further agreements including important qualitative limitations and substantial reductions of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems,

(b) Invited the two Governments to keep the General Assembly informed of the results of their negotiations.

Noting with satisfaction that those Governments have reached a new agreement entitled "Basic principles of negotiations on the further limitation of strategic offensive arms",

---

1/ See A/C.1/1026.

Noting further that this agreement, signed on 21 June 1973, has been brought to the attention of the General Assembly by a letter dated 6 November 1973 from the representatives of both Governments to the Secretary-General, 2/

1. Appeals to the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to bear constantly in mind in the current phase of the strategic arms limitation talks the necessity and urgency of reaching agreement on important qualitative limitations and substantial reductions of their strategic nuclear-weapon systems as a positive step towards nuclear disarmament;

2. Again invites the two Governments to keep the General Assembly informed in good time of the results of their negotiations.

2205th plenary meeting
18 December 1973

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, in which it commended the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, annexed thereto, and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to that Treaty,

Noting that article VIII, paragraph 3, of the Treaty provides, inter alia, that:

> "Five years after the entry into force of this Treaty, a conference of Parties to the Treaty shall be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to review the operation of this Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the Preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realized.",

Bearing in mind that the Treaty will have been in force for five years on 5 March 1975 and expecting that the review conference called for in the Treaty will take place soon after that date,

1. Notes that, following appropriate consultation, a preparatory committee has been formed of Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons serving on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency or represented at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the review conference and its preparation.

2205th plenary meeting
18 December 1973

2/ See A/9293.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, in which it welcomed the joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on 20 September 1961, 3/

Further recalling its resolutions 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2661 C (XXV) of 7 December 1970 and 2825 B (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 on the comprehensive programme of disarmament,

Bearing in mind its specific responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations with regard to the principles governing disarmament and to the achievement of general and complete disarmament, which is one of the most important issues confronting the world at present,

Emphasizing the vital interest of all peoples and countries of the world in disarmament negotiations,

Convinced of the importance and urgent need that all States should exert further efforts for the adoption of effective measures of disarmament, including the prohibition and elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction,

1. Reaffirms the responsibility of the United Nations with regard to all matters pertaining to disarmament, in particular the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. Invites the States parties to disarmament negotiations to ensure that the disarmament measures adopted in one region should not result in increasing armaments in other regions, thus upsetting their stability;

3. Invites the Governments of all States to keep the General Assembly suitably informed of their disarmament negotiations so as to allow the proper performance of its functions;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, as well as all other States and Governments, and to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly the item entitled "General and complete disarmament".

2205th plenary meeting
18 December 1973

3/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 19, document A/4879.